BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1968-69—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND NOS. 22 AND 26

(Debate contd.)

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS (Minister for Animal Husbandry Fisheries', Information and Publicity).—With regard to criticisms made by several members on the demands *viz.*, Animal Husbandry and Labour, I wish to take up Labour first. Mr. Krishnan made several criticisms on labour problems and on the administration of labour. First he is not satisfied with the machinery of conciliation and the way in which it is working. He is not satisfied with regard to the number of references of disputes made to the Labour Courts for adjudication. He wants almost every dispute to be referred to adjudication. He further said the Government is not exercising its discretion on the matter of making reference of disputes. I am afraid, to start with, I have to straightaway reject the charges made by Mr. Krishnan regarding this question of making reference. As per law, the right of judging whether a particular labour dispute should be referred or not by Government is vested in Government as a discretionary power. The Government will exercise this power. While exercising this power, the Hon'ble Member says, there is no policy involved. I am afraid it is not so. Each case will be judged on its merit and it will be decided whether the case is to be referred to adjudication, arbitration or it should be rejected. Everything is left to the discretion of the Government.

[MR. CHAIRMAN (SRI S. D. KOTHAWALE) in the Chair.]

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—I want to know, if the Minister yields for a minute, whether all the important disputes.....

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Minister is not yielding. I cannot help. I cannot compel him to yield. So the member will please resume his seat.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, in support of my contention, I say that the conciliation machinery has been working very hard and sometimes, I won't be wrong if I say, it is over-working. I can quote figures of the number of disputes that have been received, number that have been settled and number that have been referred and rejected. For instance for the year 1966, there were 252 cases pending at the beginning of the year 1966. To that number, 1,537 cases were added in the same year. The total came to 1,789 cases. Out of these, 1,339 cases were disposed of during that year and at the end of the year, the pendency was 450 cases. Again during 1967, there were 450 cases and 1,181 cases were added. The total came to 1,631 out of which 1,449 cases were disposed of and 182 cases were left out. Sir, the number of disputes rejected for the year 1,966 were 110 out of a total number of 1789

disputes raised during that year, and in the year 1967, out of a total number of 1,631 disputes raised, the number of disputes rejected were only 157. I want to know with what voice can anybody say that this rejection is very heavy. The Government uses its discretion to reject a case, for instance, where there is absolutely no justification for reference. Normally the policy of the Government is to be more liberal so far as referring the cases to adjudication is concerned. These figures speak of themselves and the figures themselves disprove the statement made by the hon'ble Member Sri M. S. Krishnan.

He also said that the powers of officers have been decentralised, and I do not know how he is doubtful of the efficacy of decentralisation of powers. Had it not been for the fact that there is so much decentralisation of powers, perhaps he would have criticised much more and said that so many cases are still pending, not adjudicated, not looked into, etc. Because we are able to give more powers and decentralised powers, it was possible for the officers at all levels to handle so many disputes that came up year after year. He went on criticising the Labour Department at the headquarters level, and he even said that many officers working at the headquarters level are useless and inefficient. Sir, the same criticism was made some time ago when the old set of officers were working at the headquarters level. The criticism was that these officers were stationed in Bangalore for several years and unless they are changed the work would not be efficiently carried on. When the Government changed those officers, who were there for six, seven and eight years and posted fresh set of officers, who are quite experienced, who have put in years and years of service, again the criticism appears to be that these people are inefficient. I do not mind revealing an observation, which I have made, and although I am sorry to make that observation, but nevertheless I cannot help making it, and it is this. Sometimes it so happens that a set of officers favour a set of labour leaders or labour unions, but a set who do not favour a particular union, will always be subject to criticism. This criticism will be both for and against. So far as the work of these officers is concerned, the best judges are the Government, and I can assure the House that Government is satisfied not only with the work of the Head of the Department, but also with the work that is being turned out by the other subordinate officers helping the Head of the Department and the departmental work. Another criticism was particularly, not against the Secretariat as such, but against the Secretary to Government. I am sorry to say that the hon'ble Member was rather uncharitable. He went to the extent of saying that the Secretary comes from an upper class, a wealthy class and he does not know the labour problems and at the same time he is rather not sympathetic towards labour and their problems. Will Sri Krishnan agree if I tell him that he does not come from the working class and therefore he has no right to represent the working class ?

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—The whole outlook is anti-labour!

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—To know the problems and sympathise with labour, it is not necessary that one should be from the working class itself. It is not a point for me to consider even. As long as the Secretary is discharging his duties faithfully, honestly and efficiently, without favour or fear and without prejudice to either this or that problem, I am satisfied—the Government is satisfied, with such a Secretary. I assure the House that the Secretary who is functioning is above approach, is above influence, who has a balanced mind and who is efficient at the same time. So, there is no point in the criticism levelled against him by the hon'ble Member.

He has made one or two suggestions with regard to the appointment of Deputy Labour Commissioners. I think, there is some force in what he says, and his proposal appears to be to have more than one Deputy Labour Commissioner. The work is very heavy at the headquarters level not only for the Labour Commissioner but also for the Deputy Labour Commissioner. This is a matter which could be considered. The other suggestion he has been consistently making is with regard to the stamp duty to be given at the time of making applications from the Labour Units on several problems relating to them. This question, I think, I have once answered on the Floor of the Legislative Council, and when this question came up on the Floor of this House, that day the question lapsed and I could not the get opportunity to answer any supplementaries that could have been raised. Nevertheless, I want to say that the Labour Commissioner has done nothing against rule or law with regard to this matter. He has merely tried to enforce what was already in law and rule. If this is causing hardship to the Unions, it is for the Government to look into the matter, and I can say at this stage that I have already ordered this question to be reconsidered and see if there is any provision in the Stamp Duty Act, to exempt any set of people from payment of stamp duty. It is a question to be considered and I assure the House that it will be considered sympathetically.

With regard to the other main aspect, *viz.*, the question of industrial relationship, the criticism of the hon'ble Memmber was that the industrial relationship is not being properly maintained in the State and there is so much unrest.

3-00 P.M.

The question of maintaining Industrial relationship is not an easy task. It is extremely difficult and at the same time delicate task. Nevertheless, consistent and continuous efforts are being made to see that the industrial relationship is maintained to the best of the ability of the Government and officers concerned. To maintain Industrial relationship it is not enough that there is effort on the part of Government only but it is also necessary that the parties to any dispute or the parties involved in maintaining industrial relationship *viz.*, the labour and the management, should also co-operate willingly for maintaining

industrial relationship. If one or the other party has not got this consciousness, has not realised this responsibility, then it is very difficult to maintain industrial relationship. Industrial relationship can be maintained provided these two parties fully co-operate. With a view to see that the Industrial relationship is maintained and there is an atmosphere created for its healthy growth, as you may be well aware, Sir. We have been adopting most of the recommendations that have been made, from time to time, by the International Organisation *viz.*, the International Labour Organisation and we have also been adopting many labour laws which are to the benefit of the workers and to quote some, there are about 15 labour laws which are directly to the benefit of the workers. Besides this, you know Sir, there is what is called the E. S. I. or the Employment Insurance Scheme. It is a contributory scheme where both the employer and the labourer contribute certain portion of their earnings. Here we have covered most of the employees throughout the country and nearly 2 lakhs of families have been benefited by this scheme, at the moment. Sir, I may submit that at the beginning of the Third Plan it had been extended to Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Gokak and Davangere. The number of families benefited under this scheme previously was 86,000 in the beginning of the plan and it has now risen to 2 lakhs, at the moment. It has been extended to even small centres like T. Narasipur, Kollegal and Nanjangud, in 1967-68. It is proposed to cover Shahabad, Dharwar and other places in the current year. Besides this, we have spent crores of rupees towards construction of labour quarters to labour class and in addition to one crore of rupees spent till the end of third plan, 222 houses have been built at Bhadravathi, 52 houses in Mysore and 100 houses in REMCO during the current year. The Mysore Housing Board is also considering the applications for construction of houses for labourers involving a total outlay of 110 lakhs of rupees, at the moment.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—To my knowledge, not even a single house has been constructed in the REMCO ?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, assistance has been given to construct 100 houses there. So, the E.S.I. Scheme, the scheme for giving shelter to labour class and various other labour laws, are all meant to improve the lot of the working class and any improvement in the economy of the working class in their wage earning capacity is an indirect influence on maintaining good industrial relationship.

In spite of so many efforts made, still here and there, there is industrial unrest, no doubt. The industrial unrest is directly attributed to the non-co-operative spirit on the part of the employer, or to the insufficient efforts made on the part of the Government. It looks, as if, that the labour is always on the right and either the employer at one time, or the Government at the other, are wrong. I am afraid that this does not give a true picture of the state of affairs. The Industrial unrest is not mainly due to the fact that the workers are not treated properly, but disputes arise many a time because of the internal rivalry between one

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union and the other and also one set of people wanting to become leaders and they want to maintain the leadership, at all costs, and their main aim is to see that other Leaders and Unions do not come up at all. There are internal quarrels between one union and the other union and quarrels among several office-bearers of one and the same union. These are also some of the factors which contribute to the industrial unrest.

In addition to these, and in spite of the fact that the labour class is given a special treatment in this country, when compared to millons and millions of people who do not have employment sometimes, who have no shelter and who have not even two meals a day in other countries, still we say that the industrial unrest is due to the fact labour conditions are not better. It is not so, Sir. They think the conditions of the working class, the conditions of those who are called the "have-nots" can be improved provided everything that is with the other "haves" is taken away and distributed to the "have-nots". Will their conditions improve, I ask. It can be improved provided we produce more and more wealth in this country. The labour is responsible for greater production. If they do not concentrate on producing more, how can we improve the conditions of either this class or that? Without making any effort to increase production, I don't think the conditions of anybody will improve. There are several other means and methods, several laws, by means of which we are improving things. If concentration of wealth is there, now-and-then, we are trying to get that wealth and re-distribute the same in the society, and to make use of this capital for creating larger and newer industries. But the difficulty, at the present time, in the country lies in the fact that the labour is not conscious of its duties as it is elsewhere. They are more conscious of their pride and to fight for their due share than for doing their work properly. If you compare the labour and its temperament in this country with the labour and temperament in other countries, my personal experience is, when I had recently an opportunity to visit abroad and see, in Europe hardly in every factory, field or farm or anywhere, the labour is so conscious of its duties, any group of persons who are given a particular job, do it so well even without anybody's supervising their work. We hardly see the supervisory class anywhere there. The labor is so responsible and it is so conscious of its works and duties, it goes on doing its job in the allotted time. There is a kind of effort on the part of a section of the working class here to see that they do as less work as possible and get as maximum benefits for them as possible. How could these two things be reconciled?

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—The first point is : you must create minimum conditions of living so that their energies may be devoted to increase production. Unfortunately even before anything could be done, prices rise and everything is upset and there is unemployment. In such circumstances, how can we increase production?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—He wants his labour to get the best out of everything. He wants to see that wage structure is such as to give them a living wage or standard wage. Again, I ask how can only a small section of labour ask for a standard wage ? If you compare them with the millions and millions of people in this country, vast majority of them do not have this minimum standard ? Is this standard wage comparable to the wages that millions of people are getting ? Is it totally removed from this standard ?

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—I am not saying that the peasantry should not be given their due share. I want also to give them their due share You have agreed at the 15th Tripartite Conference to give need based wage.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—The mentality of my friend appears to be this : for the workers, for the unemployed, the Government is there to give everything. The concept that my friend seems to have had in his mind is derived from the studies he must have made in relation to the types of Government that are functioning elsewhere in socialistic countries. Whether in Germany or Yugoslavia, Hungary or Soviet Union or China or any other socialist country, I want to ask whether there is any scope or freedom of action to go on strike tool down strike, or sit down strike, or to resort to Gheraoes ? I have seen the factories working in East European countries. I have asked them what their position is. They said that they do not strike. That is due to some other system. Here, our friends have not the courage to take responsibility. I want these workers to participate in the management. Are they prepared, I ask. They are not. Again in another instance, I wanted these workers to come into the work committees. There are many factories and industries where they do not want works committees to be formed. It means in turn election among themselves. They are afraid to face elections amongst themselves as that would create dissentions among themselves. Where unions might be in jeopardy, they do not want these works committees to be formed. There are several instances where the working classes do not want to take up the responsibilities. They want to tell everybody, here is the employer, here is the Government, they must give us every thing. If that is the attitude, how on earth we can think of maintaining industrial relationship in this country ? Industrial relationship can be maintained provided labour as well as employer take to constitutional methods. I am afraid, of late the tendency on the part of labour is to resort to unconstitutional methods, to resort to intimidiation and violence. Now, I would like to tell this House that the Government can no more tolerate intimidation and violence so far as this question of labour movement is concerned. It is neither helpful to get their demands satisfied nor is it helpful from the point of view of the country as a whole. It greatly brings down production. It hits at what you call the maintenance of industrial relationship. So, to maintain industrial relationship, co-operation and understanding on the part

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of labour and at the same time to have a constitutional approach are necessary and they contribute to maintaining good industrial relationship. It is not as if I am asking only the labour to do it. I know instances where even the employers who are not enlightened employers do not understand the changes that have been taking place in the social and economic field. They stick to their old method of approach. They sometimes irritate labour. They do not yield easily to what is legitimately due to labour. They do not give their share. Even this sometimes contributes to the kind of unrest. Even there, I may assure the Hon'ble House that the Government do not hesitate to deal with such kind of employers in as firm a manner as possible.

Sri AZIZ SAIT.—Sir, I just want to remind the Hon'ble Minister for Labour the commitment on his part at the Tripartite Conference that there shall be need based minimum wage. What is the wage we are getting today? It is much below the need based minimum wage. If that is done, the question of unrest will be automatically solved. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟು ಇವತ್ತು ಬಹಳ ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಅದರ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆ. ಆಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಲೇಬರ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಕ್ ಲೋಡ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, with regard to minimum wages, I should like to quote what has been said by the Supreme Court in a case:

> "In Article 43 of the Constitution it has been laid down that the State must secure to the workers, work, living wage and conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life. As a rule the living wage is the target which has been tempered by other considerations, particularly the general level of wages in other industries in the country and the capacity of the industry to pay. The level of national income in India is so low that the country cannot afford to prescribe by law the minimum wage which would correspond to the concept of living wage. The living wage has been defined to be a wage sufficient to provide not only for the absolute essentials of food, shelter and clothing but also conditions of frugal comfort and provision for evil days estimated by the current standards. At the same time, the minimum wages statutorily fixed should not be so low as to be on the level of bare existence, that is a wage which is sufficient to provide for the bare physical necessities of the worker's family, food, shelter and clothing. In the concept of minimum wage, the Supreme Court includes what is required by the worker for the sustenance of himself and family and the preservation of his efficiency, including food, clothing and education, medical aid are admissible items and nothing else is admissible."

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—The minimum wage is not given.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—The concept of living wage that my friend has in mind cannot be obtained in this country. Their complaint is that the minimum wages that have been fixed in all the scheduled industries have not been properly implemented. I must remind them that along with scheduled industry, agriculture is one. Agriculture is considered as an industry and minimum wages are fixed for agricultural labour. You are aware Sir, that agricultural labour is found in almost every village. There are 25,000 villages in the State and in all these villages, agricultural labour is to be found. With the available machinery we have got for instance, about 76 labour inspectors, have been working, and have been entrusted in addition to other work, the task of implementing minimum wages. Very recently we have brought in minimum wages even in the silk industry and other industries brought under scheduled industry. Beedi industry also is there. The Act is there and that Act has to be implemented. That Act is meant for giving certain other benefits to the workers and minimum wage is being fixed even in an industry like Beedi industry. All these things are being implemented. While implementing the arguments put forward by several of the Members it is the Inspector who has to go to every worker in every village and find out whether the minimum wage is being paid or not. Is that what our friends expect and is it practicable, I want to know. The minimum wage can be enforced propely provided workers are in a position to fight for the benefits that have been given through these Acts and rules. If workers do not come forward, how is it possible always for the Inspector to go and take a complaint from every worker ? Instead of that, you come here and say, we have not implemented the minimum wage. I have no objection, let some labour leaders go to villages and organise the agricultural labour, organise the beedi labourers ; let them form unions ; let these unions have the bargaining power ; and let them fight for their rights and let them bring before the courts or the Government their grievances. Government is here to give them protection. If that is not the approach, I am afraid that as long as we have so many people illiterate, ignorant and people who do not understand their rights and privileges, it is rather difficult. Even if we have—not 76 but 700 Inspectors, it would not be possible to entforce the Minimum Wages Act. I am afraid that is not the approach.

In the year 1967 there were about 8,592 inspections in the scheduled industries including agriculture, and 4,152 contraventions could be detected and prosecutions were launched in the competent courts against 107 employers and a sum of Rs. 1,623 was recovered by way of fine. Like this, every year there are about 8,000, 9,000 and 10,000 inspections made. May be, I would like to see that the machinery is further geared up to have more intensive inspections but mere prosecutions will not be enough to see that every worker gets the nimimum wage. Besides, it is not as if the minimum wage is not paid everywhere. Sometimes we know instances where even ordinary labour gets more than minimum

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wage in some places, especially in the villages—those who know the seasonal conditions in villages, during the harvest season sometimes, we say that minimum wage is fixed as Rs. 2, there are instances where they are paid Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. It is not as if every time these Acts are ignored and people contravene. In some cases, it might happen and unless there are complaints regularly launched, it is very difficult I am afraid, to see that very labourer is given due protection of law.

Now I come to the Employment exchanges.

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—What about the High Court Sir, you have not covered that point.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is a simple proposition. I have said on the floor of the House that this is a matter left to the High Court and Government would not have any objection to request the Hon'ble High Court to see that labour cases or writ petitions pending before it are disposed of expeditiously. According to the statement I made, I did contact the Hon'ble Chief Justice and I requested him to see that the cases were expedited and I am glad to mention that the Hon'ble Chief Justice was kind enough to say that he would take steps to see that these cases come up before the Court as quickly as possible and are disposed of.

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—I had suggested the constitution of a Labour Bench in the High Court.

Sri ABDUL KHUDUS ANWAR (Bhadravati).—What about the abolition of contract labour ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Contract labour is still in practice and we remember a draft Bill had been proposed by the Government of India. It was not discussed even in the Labour Conference in the year 1966-67, and subsequently I do not know what has happened. But nevertheless, perhaps the question may come up in the Labour Conference which is to be held in Delhi, I think on 19th and 20th. Even if the question is not taken up, I promise that I shall propose to take up this question. But at the moment there is no Act or Rule regulating contract labour.

There were certain criticisms made with regard to the working of Employment Exchanges. The criticisms were mainly that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe unemployed graduates and educated men have not been properly treated or that their rights have not been protected. Another point made out was that there must be some kind of scheme where it should be possible for Government to provide an allowance to the unemployed persons. Of course, I would be very happy if we are able to mop up so much funds from where it would be possible for us to give a kind of allwance to every unemployed person in this country. I am afraid the friends who have talked about it are unable to appreciate or visualise the magnitude of the problem that we have to face and the money involved for making such payments

In this vast country of ours where we are dealing with not lakhs but crores and crores of people how is it possible to think of giving a kind of allowance to every unemployed person? No country, I am afraid, to my knowledge has got such a scheme whereby they are giving an allowance to every unemployed person.

3-30 P.M.

Sri ABDUL KHUDDUS ANWAR.—In Germany and Russia they are giving.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I will tell you the position there. In Germany there is not so much of unemployment.

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—In Socialist countries they are giving.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—If we have the totalitarian system of government here also, in another 20 years we will also be able to solve the unemployment problem. But so long as we allow friends of his view to go on merrily without working I am afraid under the present system we cannot solve this problem. We must have a political system through which every man must be forced to work. Of course, if my friends agree to this, personally I have no objection to have such a system in our country too. When you compare the unemployment problem with socialist countries or countries like Germany, you have to view this question in the light of the development that they have made and also the type of very strict and severe discipline that those countries observe. Take for instance, the growth of population in this country. The unemployment problem that we have to face has been worked out. With your permission, Sir, I propose to give some of those figures here. The population problem of our country could be visualised if only you just look to the figures of unemployment that is coming up plan after plan.

At the commencement of the second plan the backlog of unemployment was of the order of 5. 3 millions throughout India and for our State it was 2.30 lakhs. The new entrants to the labour force during the second plan period was 11.8 millions all-India figure and for the State it was 5.02 lakhs. The additional employment likely to have been generated during the second plan period was 10 millions all-India and for the State it would have been 3.62 lakhs. Although towards the end of the second plan there was a considerable amount of employment potential generated through the plan, the problem was such that you had nearly 16 million people waiting for jobs and we were able to absorb up to 10 millions only in the country and so far as our State was concerned out of about 7 lakhs, we were able to absorb only about 3½ lakhs and again there remained another 3½ lakhs unemployed at the end of the second plan. The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the third plan was 7. 1 millions for the country and 3. 70 lakhs for our State. The new entrants to the labour force during the third plan was 17.0 millions for the country and 9.70 lakhs for our State. The

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additional employment potential likely to have been generated during the third plan was 14. 5 millions all-India and 4.60 lakhs for Mysore State. The backlog at the beginning of the 4th plan was 9.6 millions all-India figure, and 8. 80 lakhs State figure. The estimated new entrants to the labour force during the years 1967 and 1968 was 7.3 millions all-India figure and 4.00 lakhs State figure. The estimated additional employment potential during 1966-67 and 1967-68 has not been worked out. The estimated backlog of unemployment at the beginning of 1966-67 and 1967-68 would come to about 13 lakhs so far as our State is concerned and 17 millions so far as the all-India figure is concerned. In addition to this, I may also state what is the population growth? It is 2½ per cent. This is the highest figure when compared to the population growth in the world except perhaps China where the figure may be a little more.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY (Chicknaikanahalli).—China is the biggest and next comes India.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Yes, the unemployment problem also will be like that. If you go on producing more and more children, the unemployment problem will also go on increasing. Then what is the use of your simply saying, "here is a Government which is unable to solve the unemployment problem". When the problem is of such a vast magnitude, it takes us nowhere by simply saying that the Government is unable to do this and that.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—You have not been able to complete any project or any industry within the scheduled time so as to reduce unemployment. Every project and industry is a spill-over here.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—My friends talk of Germany and its development. I may state that in Germany no parent proposes to have more than one or two children. Is the position the same here? I would ask my friends who claim to represent the working class. Are they in a position to advise the working class people not to have more than two or three children and to adopt family planning methods? They simply talk of the unemployment problem. How could these two problems be reconciled?

With reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was stated that the percentage, namely, 18 per cent figure is not adhered to. I am afraid, it is not the business of the Employment Exchanges to enforce this question of giving 18 per cent employment to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, although it is a constitutional right given to them. It is the other Departments which have to bring into force this right given to them. It is not the Employment Exchanges as such that could do that. The Employment exchanges are meant mainly to register the names of the unemployed persons if they come to the Employment Exchanges and register their names. According to the Act, it is incumbent on the part of the employers now and then

to furnish the Employment Exchange the information about the number of jobs that are required to be filled and the number of vacancies that exist. It is only in the Government Departments we have a Notification issued that every Department has to get the list of candidates registered from the Employment Exchanges to fill up vacancies.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಚಂಪಾಬಾಯಿ ಜೋಗಳೆ (ಕಾಗವಾಡ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜರೊಳಗೆ ನಂಬರ ಹಚ್ಚಿ 3-4 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಆವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂನೇ ಬರೋಹಾಗೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ರೊಕ್ಕ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂ ಬರುತ್ತೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯೇ ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is too general a statement to say that whenever a number is to be taken in the Employement exchanges, money has to be paid in the form of gratification, otherwise the candidate does not get a number at all. If there is a specific instance where this is indulged in and if specific instances are brought to our notice, we would be in a position to deal with them. But if simply generalizations are made about such malpractices, how am I to deal with them ? Sometimes criticisms like that are levelled under mistaken notions; it so happens that there may be a certain person who has registered his name four years back; while another who has registered his name three years back gets a call earlier than the one who is registered four years back. In the natural course, priority should be given to persons who will have registered earlier and the order of priority should be observed. But in some instances, it so happens that the person who might have got his name registered earlier, may not be fit for a particular job which is vacant; and when that vacancy is there and an enquiry is made and when it is found that he is not suitable or fit, the name of the other person or persons who are found fit for that particular job, will have to be sent to the employer. Without understanding these intricacies, people complain. These are some of the points that our friends have to understand and appreciate before levelling charges. So far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I would like to give the figures according to the Employment Exchanges :—

The total number of Matriculates in the present Live Register of the Employment Exchange.		67,430
Number of persons seeking employment	About	1,80,000
Total number of Graduates		5,041

Look at the figures relating to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes ; so far as Matriculates are concerned they are 2,979; so far as Graduates are concerned, they are just 49. According to these figures, 49 Graduates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in Live Register seeking employment, as against the overall total of 5,000 Graduates and more seeking employment. Then, how can you say that it is a huge number ? What is the percentage to which it works out in relation to the unemployed or those seeking jobs? It comes to 4.01. I am afraid this is not much. So, there is no point in criticising that these people are neglected.

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So far as employment problem is concerned, we have been doing our best through this Department to see that some of the unemployed people are given guidance. For giving guidance, we have some regional institutes and guidance Officers attached to every Employment Exchange in every District. Besides these, we have a bureau, called the Vocational Guidance Institute attached to the University of Bangalore. So, even there, guidance is given to the Graduates; they are told what the employment potential is and how they can seek employment. These are all certain steps that have been taken to see that the problem of unemployment is solved in our State. For lack of time, I do not propose to deal any more with the Employment Exchange and its working.

Now, I propose to go to the other subject, namely, Animal Husbandry. Before that, I wish to deal with another subject. The other day, Mr. H. Siddaveerappa and some others friends wanted me to answer some of the criticisms that they had levelled against the Department of Sericulture and its working. As I was not present the other day, they wanted me to answer one or two points raised by them during the course of the debate on these Demands. Even yesterday, the hon'ble Chair was good enongh to tell me that he would have no objection if I were to answer the queries about the Department of Sericulture. So, with your permission I may mention one or two points about Sericulture before I proceed further to answer the criticisms with regard to the Animal Husbandry Department. A general statement was made by my hon'ble friend Mr. Siddaveerappa that no progress is made in sericulture and sericulture is day by day losing ground in the State of Mysore. It is a general and sweeping statement made by such a responsible and experienced legislator like Mr. Siddaveerappa. I wish he is present here. I do not mind if somebody is asked to go and call him because it is he who makes a complaint whenever Ministers are not present in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Let the hon'ble Minister proceed.

SRI K. H. PATIL (Hubli).—What is the propriety in criticising Mr. Siddaveerappa?

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Some times our friends make much of the short absence of Ministers. Sri Siddaveerappa was so keen yesterday that I should answer those questions on Sericulture today.

SRI ABDUL KHUDDUS ANWAR.—He was called by the hon'ble Deputy Speaker for consultation.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The Minister will proceed.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I will start with the Animal Husbandry Department. Before I conclude my reply on this Department, if he comes, I will answer.

So far as this Animal Husbandry Department is concerned, Mr. Hutchmasthi Gowda and other friends made certain observations.

Mr. Hutchmasthi Gowda, in particular, wanted to know the policy of the Government with regard to the breeding programme in the State. Mr. Krishnan, in his preamble, admitted that he is not quote conversant with the working of the Animal Husbandry Department. Yet, he was referring to four points, namely, breeding feeding, fodder, management and medicine; he wanted to know what the Government proposed to do. I should state that Mr. Hutchmasti Gowda is more conversant with some of the problems of the Animal Husbandry than most of our friends here. Anyhow, I shall be meeting the queries raised by Mr. Hutchmasthi Gowda, Mr. Krishnan and others for the enlightenment of one and all.

Sir, originally, in this State, before integration, we had two main types of breeds of animals namely, Hallikar and Amrit Mahal. These were the types that were taken into account and there are Malnad Gidda and local varieties which are not taken into account. After integration we have two more Krishna valley breed or Kilar and Devani breeds. These are some of the important breeds in our State. Among these breeds some of them are good for producing draught animals. The Hallikar and the Amrit Mahal are supposed to be the best breeds so far as draught animals are concerned. A shade lower than this, they say, is Kilar. I have had discussion with some of the farmers of the northern part and they say that when compared to Amrit Mahal or Hallikar, they are not so very superior. Any way, it is a matter of opinion. But, so far as giving yield of milk is concerned, I am afraid, all these breeds are not up to the standard. The best cows of Hallikar and Amrit Mahal hardly yield 2 to 3 seers of milk per day. Sir, some of our friends said that Hallikar and Amrit Mahal breeds are neglected and something must be done to improve them. It is true that it was the policy of Government to give fillip to improve these breeds and Government had the Amrit Mahal Kaval attached to the Agriculture Department and then changed over to the Animal Husbandry Department. Even to-day, the Animal Husbandry Department has got Amrit Mahal cattle section controlling 45,000 acres and having nearly 3 to 4000 animals left with us. But the point is, at the present moment the thinking has changed a bit. There is a change in the policy too. The policy of Government has been changed because the need of the people either to have draught bullocks or to have milk is also changing. At the time when there was so much of impetus for the development of the Amrit Mahal and Hallikar breed, conditions were different. We had need for these for driving carts and ploughing land and also for military purposes and that breed was protected and continued. Now, Hallikar breed is taken up by almost all the farmers. For a long time Government was giving aid for the development of these breeds. But, now almost every farmer has taken up to these breeds and there are 200 and old cattle fairs held in our State and through these fairs so many Hallikar breeds are bought and sold for good prices. So, there is no need for Government to give any aid or keep a separate department for continuing the Hallikar breed. But the Amrit Mahal breed is a special breed and we

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do not want to see that it is extinguished and so the Department has a small section for it.

What is the present day need and how are we to gear up the production of milk ? That is the matter that decides and dictates the policy of the Government so far as the breed policy is concerned. Sir, it has been the experience of Mysore Government for over forty years, cross-breeding is the answer to produce more milk. This cross-breeding question was taken up not all over the State but by a section of dairy men in Mysore and Bangalore. This was because, it so happened under the British regime, they brought exotic animals like Jerssy, *Frizian* and they got automatically mixed up in Bangalore and in portion of Ooty and there was this exotic breed.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ (ಹುಲಿಯೂರುದುರ್ಗ).—ಹಳ್ಳಿಕಾರ ಹೋರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಪುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೆಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಡ್ಡಗಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒರಟು ಜಾತಿಯ ದನಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ತತ್ವವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಬೇಕು. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಪ್ಪೊತ್ತಲ್ಲ ನಾಳೆ ಇನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಎತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ನಿಖರವಾದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಲ್ಲವೇ ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, let us have a clear idea of some of these things. Let us understand the present day problems that we are facing. Is it a problem of the country that we are facing, the death of draught animals ? I am afraid, it is not the problem and my hon'ble friend does agree with me. If I may say so, the problem of this country is excess of cattle. We have neraly one-third of the cattle population of the world in India and we are not able to feed our cattle properly. That apart, my friend says: "is it your policy to have machinery for ploughing" ? Yes. In India, for a long time to come, in my opinion, we cannot do away with bullock power and that is because of the pattern of land distribution in this country. We have millions and millions of people who own 5,10 or 15 acres of land and that too not in one place or the same village. Such being the situation, I do not visualise that every farmer in the country can take to mechanised cultivation.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ.—ಜಪಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹೋಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನೂ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಯಂತ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Agriculture in India is the costliest because the capital cost of machinery is very high whereas it is so cheap in Japan.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, in Japan everywhere there is mechanisation. Again and again, while comparing with those countries we must understand the magnitude of the problem here. How many crores of farmers are involved in this ? How many machines we want to give to all these farmers ? How long we require to produce so many tractors ?

Even today we are not able to supply 1000 tractors. So, this is a problem which takes a longer period. You may have ten factories; even then it is not possible for us to supply the demand of any one State. So, can we do away with bullock power, Sir? So, I say, we have about 14 Livestock Farms in the State.

4-00 P.M.

In all these 14 livestock farms we have kept different breeds. We have some northern breeds but mainly we have Amritmahal and Hallikar breeds. In addition, here there is a big State farm called the Hessarghatta farm where we have been thinking of cross-breeding too. That is because, as I was stating, our problem now is how to produce more milk. Today we are not suffering from want of bullock power. I repeat it. Today; in this country we are suffering from want of more milk. The average *per capita* consumption of milk in this State is less than 2 ounces. Does it not reflect a sorry state of affairs in this country? Is it not necessary that we take steps to increase production of milk? How to produce more milk? That can be done only by two ways. One is to have better type of breed. We must evolve of a breed which is going to yield more milk and have enough fodder to put into the stomachs of these animals. Thus only we can produce more milk. So, the present policy of the Government is to encourage cross-breeding, in addition to the local breeding that is going on from ages. This cross-breeding is not popularised so far. It was confined only to Mysore and Bangalore and portions of Ooty. Only three days back people from Kerala and Madars came here and they took 100 crossed animals. So we have to improve cross-breeding. With a view to popularise cross-breeding we have intensified cattle breeding programme round about Bagalore. including Tumkur, Kolar and parts of Mandya Taluk. In addition, wherever possible we have been having artificial insemination centres. We have a central semen bank located near Hebbal College premises where we have about 30 exotic bulls. We have three types of bulls, one is Jersey, second Holstein frizian *i.e.*, black and white type and the third one is Danish Red Dane. It has been by experience found out that whenever an exotic breed is mixed with our local breed, the improvement in the milk production is abnormal. How? For instance if a bull has pedigree history and yields about 25 to 30 litres a day, not the bull as such but its progeny or its mother used to yield, and that bull when it yieldt progeny through a local cow, the milk production of this local breed which used to be 2 to 3 litres a day, will yield 10 litres. It has been found by experience that cow yielding two litres per day, when it has a progeny through exotic bull, the yield of that female progeny goes up to 8 to 10 litres. It has been found by experience. So to increase milk production, we have to the enlarge scope of cross-breeding throughout the State and that is the policy that the Government is adopting. Only yesterday we got about 30 cattle head from Australia of Jersey, 8 she-calves and 28 bull-calves.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Is there any possibility of producing only she-calves because if in spite of your efforts there were to be more of he-calves and less of she-calves, it would be of no use.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—We have to have both. Otherwise what should happen to she-calves ? My trouble is, some of these friends do not know how to plough. If he comes with me, I will show.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—I am a progressive farmer in Tumkur District.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I know how a man gets into this category of progressive farmer. Less said the better. I can challenge any one of these progressive farmers to come with me and plough. I am merely stating that it is possible to make use of Jersey bulls. The only complaint is that they do not have the humps and it will be difficult to fix the yokes. For that some method can be found out.

So, with this object we have several of these schemes prepared and in addition we have to have this fodder development side by side. Although Government is not spending large money on fodder development, we have been giving all possible facilities to the farmers who want to take to fodder cultivation. There are two or three types of fodder which are evolved and are very good yielders just as hybrid maize.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಹೆಚು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೃತಕ ಗರ್ಭಧಾರಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ?

Sri D.DEVARAJ URS.—In the 4th Plan we have already got 100 insemination centres established round about Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar. All over the country wherever there are veterinary dispensaries we have got insemination centres attached to them. There is no use of simply opening up artificial insemination centres in all parts of the country because even if we have semen ready for the use, the people also must be induced to take to this. Still there is a kind of apathy or aversion among the people who think that the time honoured method is the proper method and they are not yet conversant with the advantages and benefits of cross-breeding. All these things will have to develop side by side. But I can assure one thing and that is, as and when people take to more and more cross-breeding, it will be the endeavour of the Government to see that every farmer who wants this semen of the exotic breed for the purpose of cross-breeding, shall be supplied, wherever he might be. I think that should satisfy our friends.

Sri K. H. PATIL.—Even if you have a mind to supply the farmer residing at a long distance, it will not be possible unless you have got transport arrangements or you have storage arrangements to all levels.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—For storing we are having refregerators in most of these veterinary dispensaries. For transport very recently a new method has been evolved where cocoanut water is used as a media in which the semen could be preserved upto 8 days or even a little more. My immediate problem is that, although the method has been found out, we have not got certain biologicals which should be included along with cocoanut water. They are manufactured outside the country and we have corresponded with the Government of India to give us the necessary foreign exchange to import some of those biologicals and as soon as we get them we shall start making use of the method. In addition, we are thinking of getting certain newly designed containers like big flasks where hot water or hot milk could be kept for a long time. Such containers are available and if liquid nitrogen is made avaliable for use in these containers, semen can be kept for any length of time—for one year or for ten years or hundred years or even thousand years. This is the scientific discovery that has been made and we want to make use of this scientific discovery. At the moment we are making efforts to get these containers and shortly we may get half a dozen from outside. We are also thinking of having our own liquid nitrogen plan; otherwise we will have to get it from Kerala to Madras. We have been corresponding with some gentlemen from Switzerland who came here and who did promise a small plant and we are corresponding with the Government of India to allow us to have that plant. If that plant comes, liquid nitrogen will be available and this together with the containers and cocoanut water I can carry semen of the best bull from Bangalore to the remotest village that the hon. Member Sri K. H. Patil has in mind.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE (Sandur).—I very much appreciate the enthusiasm of the Minister to spread cross-breeding but I would like to know, if he wants to make a quick and sizeable impact throughout the State, whether it would not be wiser to approach the Government of India to release foreign exchange to allow the Mysore Government to import a hundred or two huudred cows yielding more than 20 litres a day and then inseminate them with frozen semen of outside projeny bulls so as to get 40 to 50 litres with the result that we will have a sufficient number of best possible cows to flood the whole area. This way of depending upon some gift bulls is no good. No country is prepard to gift away first-class bulls. What is gifted is only third-rate bulls.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—The hon. member is aware what type of dairy we have near Hessarghatta, namely, the Indo-Danish Project. Instead of the Government of Mysore directly getting 200 cows, the

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Indo-Danish Project is there where we have got 300 to 400 red Danish Dane bulls. I appreciate the suggestion made but for the Government to buy directly all at once hundreds of cows and bulls would cost lakhs and lakhs of rupees. Although I am ambitious enough to have a project like that, my ambition is limited by availability of funds. If more funds are made available it is possible to get them. Nevertheless, the effort on the part of the Mysore Government is there to increase 300 cows to 1000 cows under the Indo-Danish Project. We are at it ; the Government of India and the Government of Denmark are corresponding. When I discussed this problem with a representative of Danish Government, at Delhi I came to understand that they have a scheme to expand the present Indo-Danish Project to have thousand animals. It is not as if I am satisfied with this project. I quite appreciate the suggestions made by hon. friend Sri Ghorpade. Only recently I got some pedigree bulls and we propose to get more.

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—One artificial insemination it appears costs Government Rs. 80 whereas natural service costs only Rs. 2. What does Government say to that ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is not Rs. 80 ; it might be of the order of Rs. 80 to 10. Even that can be reduced provided we are able to mix cocoanut water along with biologicals which are trying to get from foreign countries.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ.—ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ; ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ನಿಮಿಷ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಡೇನಿಶ್ ಬುರ್‌ಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಜೆರ್ಸಿ ಬುರ್‌ಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ನನ್ನ ನಾನು ನಿವೇದನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಜೆರ್ಸಿಯ ತಳಿಯ ಸೈನ್ ಬಹಳ ಸಣ್ಣದು. ಡೇನಿಶನದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಿಜನ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆಯಾ ರೀಜನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಳಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದೀರೋ, ಅಥವಾ ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆರಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ? ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿ, ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಜೆರ್ಸಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹೋರೆಸ್ಟಿನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಜೆರ್ಸಿಯಾಗಲಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಸರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಮಾತ್ರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is a good suggestion. We have malnad maidan and hot climate regions. In malnad the proposal is to have jersy because jersy type is a kind of small type of animal, comparatively smaller in size which will acclimatise itself to the malnad conditions. According to our experience, when we want to popularise an exotic breed in malnad region, it has to be experimented upon. I cannot say with authority on any one of these problems because we ourselves have not made experiments in this field. Cross-breeding has been going on in a haphazard manner for years in one or two places and so we cannot say with authority which breed can be taken up with advantage in which part of the country. Broadly, I may say, that the jersy breed can be advantageously made use of in malnad and hilly tracts.

In Switzerland they have the Swiss breed or Swiss Brown. The Swiss Brown is acclimatised to two types of climates. Switzerland has got an all-time climate. The animals go to the mountains for half the period and come back to the plains for the other half period. So, they are acclimatised to both types of climates. I feel that they might with advantage be made use of in the hilly and malnad tracts of our country. That is again to be experimented. The Red Dane can be made use of in regions like Dharwar, Bijapur and Krishna Valley where the present local breed is somewhat of a heavy type. Very recently I got one or two Danish Red Danes transferred to Dharwar and some other regions and we want to experiment with them and if the local people by their experience find that that breed is a good one, certainly it would be popularised there. I cannot say with any authority that this breed could be made use of. Even the black and white is also a heavy breed. It yields good milk in the whole of the world. Even that also could be made use of. This has still to be experimented. Although we cannot have a water-tight region and say that red Jersy, Danish Dane and heilstein shall come here; in most of the parts we have got all the three types. Whichever type the ryot wants to have, he can make use of it. Certain breed is to be fixed up to certain region. Apart from fixing this, we have to evolve a certain breed out of local breed by crossing. The Danish Government have invested a crore of rupees in this country to make experiment with cows that were brought from there and to evolve a breed which may take more than 10 years. That programme is being worked out. This programme will be established just close by to the present Danish Project. Therefore we are having this big scheme for the development of this cross breed in this State. Sir, I am very happy that some of our friends are taking much interest in this Department of Animal Husbandry and the activities that are being carried out by this Department. I want to place before this House, the financial position so far as this Department is concerned. During the second plan period, the total amount that was allocated for Animal Husbandry was only Rs. 180 lakhs and for Agriculture it was Rs. 380 lakhs and for co-operation, incidentally I am telling, it was Rs. 357 lakhs. What was the ratio of allotment between one Department and another? For the Department of Animal Husbandry it was—1, for Co-operation it was 1.9 and for Agriculture it was 2. For agriculture is was double. Let us take the third plan period. For Animal Husbandry from Rs. 180 it was raised to Rs. 370 lakhs, for Agriculture it was Rs. 1,020. So, the ratio is 1 to 2.5. In the case of Agriculture it was very much increased, but in the case of Animal Husbandry it remained at 1 only. For this I am not blaming anybody. I am merely trying to place before the House how much of attention and what little attention is paid in the various activities of the Department.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಪರಿಮಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಅರಿವು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದ ಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is very easy to blame the Government. The Government alone is not solely responsible for this. The Legislators from this side and that side are also equally to share this blame. When we talk of Animal Husbandry, you say it is very important. When we talk of Education, you say every town should have a College and the amount of Rs. 35 crores allotted is not enough. If we take medical education, you say every District Headquarters should have one Medical College. Regarding Agriculture you say every farmer should have at least one iron plough and one pair of bullocks and in addition to that they should be given loan and subsidy. So nothing is unimportant. Everything is very important to you. Every demand is very very important to you and you say what has been done in the particular Department is not all commensurate with the necessities of the public concerned. I remember one proverb here which will just fit in here. "A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody". So, ultimately nothing becomes important. Let the Opposition members also think and understand that the Government is also a body consisting of human representatives like them. There is pressure from all the representatives and it is reflected in the Government. This is the attitude of the members. It is but natural. We cannot help it. I am afraid even in the coming plan it may be less or even more, I do not know. The point to be considered here is whether the allotted money is spent for the purpose it is sanctioned or whether we could spend the amount allotted. We cannot simply say so much money is required and the amount allotted is not all sufficient. We must have capacity to spend for the useful purposes which serve the general public. We have to judge the capacity of our spending and then allot funds. We cannot say every thing is important. If that is so which is less important ? The question of finance comes in. From where to bring money to allot as much as we want ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—In the interest of the public everything is important. But we stated, if I remember correctly, that so much of money should not be spent for some items under this head. In spite of dinning into your years that we should not spend so much of money and we should not waste money like this, you are not hearing us.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I never participated in the debate. I never spoke at all. When that is the position, how can this question arise ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I agree with what my friend says.

Sri K. M. THAMMIAH.—Throughout your speech you never said anything about sheep development. Yor are silent about that. Many people in our State are depending upon this occupation. We people are very much interested. May we know what is your programme about this ?

4-30 P.M.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, my friend was afraid that I would skip over the development of sheep.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—We are already having sumptuous eggs and sumptuous milk.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—We have been trying to improve the sheep breeding in the State through some of the farms we have. Out of the 14 farms we have, there are three or four farms where we have got different types of sheep, the Deccani type, near Malavalli at Dhangur we have very recently opened a farm meant for development of local breed, the Bannur type. We have 500 acres of farm and we are taking intensive development of this Bannur type, which is supposed to be best mutton-type. A reference was made about the wool also. Although efforts are there on the part of the Government to improve the present local breed of sheep, I am afraid, I am not in a position to boast so much about what has been done so far. I must admit that the efforts that have been made are not very appreciable. I feel that better efforts could have been put in, in this direction. There are farms, where three or four years back, we got 12 rams and they are not replaced. All these things require careful consideration and rethinking and more money has to be spent for improving the present farms and increasing the stock of sheep so that we could have more and more of these rams for distribution among the farmers. Certain efforts are also necessary to see that these rams are given for service to the local breeders. Such a system is in vougue in the northern parts of the country, and wherever possible the rams that are produced in these farms are also distributed at subsidised rates through Block Development and Taluk Development Boards. I am thinking of having a system whereby it should be possible for us to supply medicine with a view to control diseases and serving the sheep which go out far off for grazing; I am thinking of having one or two Mobile Vans to serve them, when they go out for grazing, with these medicines. So far as artificial insemination to sheep is concerned, I am afraid it is not possible scientifically; the scientists say that it is not workable and so we cannot take it up. With a view to improve breeding, the Government of India have come forward to open a big farm in our State. They have asked the Government of Mysore to allot 5,000 acres of land at one place-we have given them 5,000 acres of land and even more and that scheme is going to cost Rs. 18 lakhs, and it is the intention of the Government to have Australian rams reared there and have more and more rams for distribution.

Sir, another point that was mentioned was with regard to the grading of wool. That system is not in vogue. We have written to the Government of India, and I think we might be getting a grading centre for our State also very shortly.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ.—ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 32 ತಳಿ ಪಿಡಿಗ್ರೀ ಷೀಪ್ಸ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೃಷಿಪ್ರಧಾನವಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಟೈಪ್ ತಳಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ 30 ತಳಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು 300 ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಆಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ನಾವು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. This Bannur type, Hassan type and Deccani type are there; these are

(ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್)

the three or four types of sheep that are available in the State. We want to improve the local breed by mixing and bringing foreign exotic breed. The type of sheep they have, have, better quality of wool and they yield higher quantity also. We want to bring some of the rams from there. That is the programme that has been adopted and it is working. The only question is, we have to increase the number of sheep breeding farms. The farm that is going to come up from the Government of India is specially meant to have development of sheep. They want to have one or two types of new breeds, if not 30.

Sri K. M. THAMMIAH (Kadur).—We have got special facilities for the development of fisheries by way of loans, etc. But we have not got rehabilitation facilities for shephards. If we give something to the shephard, sheep development will also improve.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Under the crash programme, we have allotted some money for distributing sheep among some of the shephards, and about Rs. 18 lakhs was spent once. Subsequently, no such programme is available to take up these matters. I have requested the Central Government, the Minister in charge of Food and Agriculture Sri Jagjivan Ramji, to have a Conference of all the Ministers, who are handling the portfolio of Animal Husbandry all over the country. I am hopeful that the Conference of all Ministers of Animal Husbandry, for the first time, is going to take place in Delhi after the Parliament Session, and in that Conference my idea is to highlight some of these problems relating to Animal Husbandry and to see that the Government of India pays more attention for the development of sheep, piggery, poultry and animal husbandry.

Sir, an hon'ble Member spoke something about the Kunigal Stud Farm and he wanted Government to spend more money to get more pedigree Mares from outside. I agree that if we had spent more money and have had a phased programme to get 8 or 10 Mares every year, by now it should have been possible to have 50 or 60 Mares to fill up the farms. Nowadays with the increase of race activities all over the country, Kunigal is said to be one of the best farms where best race horses could be produced. Unfortunately, for some reason or the other, it is not possible for us to get more Mares, because we are not in a position to get more finances. Kunigal farm is said to be the best from the point of view rearing up horses ; the water facilities as well as the climatic conditions and the type of grass they grow there is supposed to the best which is supposed to contain a very high percentage of protein, and it is said that the horses grow fast and healthy there. I agree that more money has to be spent to get more and more Mares so that it will be possible to have a farm run on a profitable basis.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—How many horses are there now in Kunigal farm

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I think, we might be having about 26 or so.

About the Poultry Development, we have got one State Farm in Hessargatta, where we have 5,000 pure white corn breed and in addition to these, we have six regional centres, where we have one thousand birds in each centre. Apart from these, we have got Extension Centres. In all we have 26 such centres. Through these various centres, it is the policy of the Government to give on a subsidised rate to the farmers a day old chicken and 3 months feed to the farmers which are protected against Ranikheth and other diseases. For sometimes, we used to give eggs also. Nowadays the policy of the Government is not to give eggs, but to hatch the eggs and sell the chickens. It has gained popularity and people are taking to poultry farming more and more. Last year it was nearly about 75,000 birds were distributed all over the country and we have an Egg Marketing Centre in Bangalore.

Sri K. H. PATIL.—I am not urging on regional wise basis. What I am saying is that the entire efforts the Department is making is round about Bangalore only and other parts of the country are ignored. Therefore will you kindly see that this development is extended, irrespective of the regional consideration, to entire State ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—We have got regional centres at different places and not in Bangalore only. We have one at Haveri, one at Gangavati, one at Kolar, one at Malavalli, one at Mangalore and one at Kudige. Same kind of assistance is provided there also.

Sir, to increase the activities of poultry development, breeding of sheep and for cattle development we have negotiated with the Reserve Bank of India and they have agreed to provide financial assistance. It has been the policy of the Government of India also to see that the farmers who are interested in the development of cattle, in the development of Dairy farm and poultry farm and sheep breeding get sufficient encouragement. For the Dairy farming and poultry farming the Reserve Bank have adopted a policy of financing farmers, who take to this. The finances come through the Central Apex Bank of the State which in turn gives the money to the District Co-operative Societies and the District co-operatives in turn channelise the finances through the primary societies, as is being done in the case of agricultural finance credit. The policy has been accepted and I want to inform the House that if our farmers want to have this benefit they can avail it. I have visited every district and every taluk and have asked the Veterinary Doctors and the Veterinary Surgeons to go and advise the farmers, in consultation with the officers of the Co-operation Department to take up dairy farming and poultry farming, as it was done to popularise agricultural finance credit. For animal husbandry also this medium term credit is available. Not the short term credit Sir, because the farmers cannot re-pay the amount soon.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿ ಗೌಡ.—ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಎಮ್ಮೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡ ಬಾರದು, ಉತ್ತಮ ಹಸುಗಳ ತಳಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಥದ್ದು ಏನಾದರೂ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ;

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಅದೆಲ್ಲ ಗಾಳಿ ವರ್ತಮಾನ. ಎಮ್ಮೆಗೂ ಹಸುವಿಗೂ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

So Sir, there is no question of regionalism. Everywhere same facilities are being given and of late, this poultry farming has been taken up on a very large scale round about Bangalore. I am told, recently about 500 farms have come up. In our market near Hessarghatta we are handling eggs.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Rates of chicken have gone up.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Yes. It is because more and more people have known the taste of chicken and they have started eating chicken.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The question is whether it is for breeding purpose or for table purposes.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—It is given for breeding as well as for table purposes.

Sir, we are thinking of importing some machinery also which will handle thousands of birds and make it ready to be cooked at the moment we want. The finances will be available here for farmers who want to take up dairy farming and poultry farming through the Reserve Bank and the District Banks as medium term loans. The House is already aware of Agricultural Re-finance Corporation which has so far financed schemes relating to the development of fisheries. You know Sir, that Mangalore Federation of Co-operatives got crores of rupees of financial assistance from this Corporation. Likewise the North Kanara District, which has got about 50 lakhs of rupees worth of schemes approved and finances for these were made available through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. We have another scheme called the Cocoanut Development scheme to the tune of about 50 lakhs of rupees and more. It is a very happy thing I want to tell the House, that the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has agreed to finance schemes relating to Dairy farming and Poultry farming. They have agreed to give assistance to such of those who want to take up to this. These are the main resources through which we are getting finances for the development of Poultry and Dairy farming. The tempo of development in this field has considerably increased and has thus helped production. Only with regard to sheep breeding this scheme is not applicable and we have taken up this question with the Reserve Bank and in course of time, I think it would be possible for us to make the Reserve Bank accept to give financial assistance for development of sheep breeding also, as part of animal husbandry development.

Lastly, before I conclude, I think I must say something about the Bangalore Dairy, about which certain cut motions have been tabled by the Hon'ble Members.

Sir, I may mention again that we cannot take up remount breeding. We can confine ourselves to race horse breeding. Of late, one Colonel from the Army came and visited Kunigal Stud Farm and he wanted to know whether this farm would be made available to Government of India to have their farm here and take up the pony breeding and what is called the crossing of horses with the Mule, and because that will be a very healthy animal it would be made use of for pulling carts and carrying loads. In addition to this, regarding the remounts, it appears of late even the Army is having second thought about having a lancer sub-division and mounted horses for the police. They say that it is good to have it.

For supply for the army and police, they want to take up horse breeding on a bigger scale. In the south, the Military Department does not seem to have any farm. They did ask me about this farm. It is still in the preliminary stage. If the military were to come forward, the Government will be willing to take up the management and spend money and take up horse breeding. If it comes, it is well and good.

There were one or two points mentioned about Bangalore Dairy. On some other occasion, when questions were asked, I think I had occasion to mention something of the activities. Neverthless, the same point in some form or other has been brought in three cut motions by Mr. Nagappa who says there is excess purchase of milk in Bangalore Dairy more than the required quantity only to favour Congressmen. He thinks the whole of Mysore State consists of Congressmen and Congressmen only, and all those persons who have been supplying milk to Bangalore Dairy according to him are supposed to be Congressmen.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Only favoured men or Congressmen.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Why do you look through coloured glass ? Have a straight look. I may assure this House and through you my Hon'ble friend the Opposition Leader that far from helping this man or that man, we had entertained any person that comes to Bangalore Dairy.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಪಾಟೀರ್.—ಹಾಲು ಮಾರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪಾಷಿಯಾಲಿಟಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಿಮ್ಮವರಿಗೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—If you will permit me, I will place the list of all persons who have been supplying milk to this Bangalore Dairy and also societies because I have not the time to read the entire list. I will place the list on the Table of the House and let my friends go through it and let them indicate whether some of them are Congressmen or some of them PSP men. I do not know what shade of opinion they belong to. Let them find it out. I can assure the House one thing. There is no such discrimination; whoever comes forward to supply milk on certain conditions will be entertained. The policy is to prefer co-operatives in preference to individuals. In course of time, the individuals have to be replaced and co-operatives have to be encouraged. I hope the House also agrees with that policy. Again,

(SRI D. DEVARAJ URS)

another point made was that we did take more milk during a particular period and that was done with a view to help X, Y or Z. I want to make one position very clear and also bring to the notice of this Hon'ble House. Let the House understand the situation and appreciate things in their proper perspective. Sir, the Bangalore Dairy in the first stage is to take up handling of nearly 50,000 litres. At this moment, its capacity is to handle 50 to 55 thousand litres of milk per day. In the beginning, it so happened that the Dairy did not get that much of milk at any time for a period of nearly 2 years and more. While stating this, we must also understand the other point. What is the milk production? How it behaves in the country is also another important factor to be taken note of. From the point of view of production of milk, there are what are called two seasons, namely flush season and the lean season. In addition to this, there is another point. The type of country-bred cows we have, the buffaloes we have are such that they are capable of yielding milk only for a period of 3 to 4 months after calving or 5 months, and not more than that, unlike crosa-breed cows which can yield milk for 10 or 11 months; even after they conceive just a day before calving, you can get milk out of them. That is the characteristic of cross-breed or pure exotic cows. So far as our country cows are concerned, they are incapable of yielding milk for more then 3 to 4 months.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Our country cow is a pure race.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.— It may be a pure race or poor race. But it is so poor that it yields that much of milk, and Mr. Siddaveerppa is satified with it.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I am satisfied with the milk.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Doctors must have advised him not to take milk. What can I do for it? During flush season, we could get more milk; during lean season, production falls by 50 per cent, some times even 60 per cent. Sir, these two years we got 20 to 25 thousand litres of milk during flush season and it came down to 9,000 litres during off-season. Last time during the same period, we used to get 9 to 10 thousand litres of milk. I may just quote in the year 1967, we got in the month of August and September, 9,000 and 10,000 litres; we got in the month of October 15,500 litres; in the month of November because we changed the pattern of price, and increased the price structure. we got 32,000 litres of milk in the month of November; from 15,000 litres it had suddenly jumped up to 32,000 litres in the month of November. Then again in December it came to 15,000 litres; in January it was 60,000 and odd; in the month of February and March, it came to 78,000 litres that is because the season was somewhat good. It was flush season and at the same time price structure was attractive; almost everybody inside Bangalore and around Bangalore City, poured

into the Bangalore Dairy to supply milk. It might be reasonably asked why we took so much milk when our capacity is 50,000 litres or less. Here is a point which I want the House to appreciate. We could have refused milk. The object with which we increased the rate was to break the present trend, that is, not getting the milk. When we gave better price, incentive price, when everybody came forward to supply milk, suppose we say we do not take milk, then during the off-season, the same quantity of 30 to 40 thousand litres will come down to 15,000 or 10,000. How am I to cope with the supply of milk and maintain supply in an even way throughout the year is my problem. Othersise, last time, during the same period, if you remember, every body started saying that Bangalore Dairy is incapable of supplying milk ane there is so much of quenue.

5-00 P.M.

Sri K. H. PATIL.—You say surplus milk is there. Can you not convert it into powder and utilise the same powder in the dry season instesd of bringing powder from foreign countries!

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I am glad the Hon'ble Member has made out a very fine point. But unfortunately that point had not been thought of by the planners in the beginning. This Bangalore Da ry I wish, had a person like Mr. Patil when it was planned. Even experts fail sometimes. They did not think of setting up a plant. Perhaps, they thought that every ounce of milk in Bangalore Dairy would be directly taken away by the consumers.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ.—ಆಗ ಇದ್ದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪೌಡರ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು ನಡೆಸಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I do not know all these intrigues; my friend was on this side at that time. I am not aware of all these things.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಆರ್. ಶಾಮಣ್ಣ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಕೋಟೆ).—ಹೊಲನು ಹಾಲು ನರಬರಾಯು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕ್ಯಾಂಟಿಟಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟಿ ಡಿಟೀರಿಯೋರೇಟ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಪೇಪರ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ!

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Handling of milk on such a large scale, handling machinery of such a complicated nature is a thing which is not known to our people. from a very long time. The sum total effect is such that we are yet grappling with this problem. I do not say that things have been perfected. But our staff and people connected with the Dairy are not used to handle this quantity of milk in the first instance. That itself was a problem. Secondly, they are not used to handle the complicated and delicate machinery that is there. As a result of inexperience, some times, it is true, as my friend says, milk goes bad. But continuous effort is there to see that any defect that will crop up is immediately attended to and the quality of the milk is not allowed to

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deteriorate. Some times, complaints have been received and these complaints have been promptly attended to. If there are any individual complaints, they will be looked into if they are brought to the notice of the concerned authorities.

So far as this plant for producing powder is concerned that was not thought of in the beginning. In the beginning for two years, this problem did not arise because the milk that was available to handle was so meagre that it was not sufficient for distribution and there was no question of excess milk to convert into powder. This year, all of a sudden, we have faced this problem of more milk. If you drive them away, you do not get persons and supply of milk. If you do not drive them away and if you want to take all the milk that is offered, we have to make arrangements for handling and distribution throughout the city and whatever is left, either you have to convert into butter and casin etc., or sell the milk as it is. We could not convert it into powder because we had no plant. We have now started taking the problem and we have been running helter skelter to have a plant. We have been told that a plant is going to be farbricated in India and it may be possible for us to erect it in about one or one and half years at the latest. In the meanwhile, it appears that ROLLER DRYER which handles about 2,000 litres, per day could be installed much earlier. The UNICIF people and also the Government of India have promised to give us a ROLLER DRYER. For the present it could be installed within a few months. If you want to have a big plant—there is a separate plant for sprayer process. It is a scheme costing 30 lakhs and Government have been thinking of spending that much money and getting that plant erected.

Sri D. M. SIDDIAH (Beligere).—The Hon'ble Minister's reply is very exhaustive. The Demand can now be put to vote.

Sri M. Y. GHORPADE.—I am sure the Hon'ble Minister is aware of what is happening in ANAND which is a pride institution in the country, where they convert the excess milk into cheese and other valuable milk products. I would like to know what is the applicability of that knowledge to the situation which is developing in Bangalore Dairy ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I have seen ANAND. The whole point is ANAND dairy has come up during the past 20 years. Another point is, there are only two persons handling this institution for the last 20 years Dr. Kurian and Mr. Patel, who is the Chairman continuously of the organisation. They have an extensive market in Bombay builit up over a period of 20 years.

But I could say that the same Dr. Kurian cannot pull on in this State, where all sorts of personal considerations prevail—caste, community, this party or that party. If he is strict, our labour friends will come with slogans—' down with the Directors,' ' Down with Bangalore Dairy,' ' down with Kurian'. Is this the way how we should

handle dairy work ? ANAND Dairy has been built up over 20 years. Dr. Kurian has been allowed a free hand. Here if there is any officer who is doing same kind of good work, people cannot tolerate it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—In the interest of economy of time, the Hon'ble Minister may not mind interruptions and start replying them.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—There they are manufacturing cheese, milk powder, butter, etc. Amul butter which is sold everywhere and which has become very popular is manufactured there. Here also we want to manufacture these products. But to start with we do not have any good equipment for manufacture of cheese. Of course, we are manufacturing butter, not because we want to manufacture butter, but excess milk has to be converted into butter as we have no other go. To manufacture milk powder we must have uptodate machinery. If we have the machinery we can convert the excess milk into powder and then whatever loss we have been incurring so far, we need not incur the moment we have the necessary equipment to handle the excess milk that comes to the Dairy if we have this machinery.

There was another point raised with regard to the butter and ghee that is stored in the Bangalore Dairy. We have at the moment on hand nearly 89,000 K.G. of ghee and 1,21,000 K.G. of butter. The criticism was that this ghee or butter is going bad and it is rotting and maggots have developed which eat it. In this connection I have already made an offer to my friends and even now I request any hon'ble member who is willing to come and inspect these products. Let him inspect the entire quantity that is available. How can butter develop maggot ? At the most a sort of fungus may develop on the top, exposed portion and not maggot. Fungus is a biological matterial that develops on the top or exposed portion of butter and this is a type of medicine that is used for the manufacture of penicillin. Even this fungus does not develop inside, but only on the top exposed surface of the butter. The whole thing is kept in cold storage. I request my friends opposite to come and inspect the stocks. Even without inspecting, if they think that as Opposition members they have a right to talk anything and everything to please themselves, I have no objection.

With regard to marketing of these two products, I say that there is no difficulty. It had to be kept in stock for a while because the market value of butter was much less than our cost. We did not like to incur loss of lakhs of rupees by releasing this product in the market at a time when the price of the product was very low. During the off-season the price of the product would go up and there would be good demand. The price has now gone up to Rs. 16 per k.g. and offers have very recently come for our butter. We are confident that we can dispose of this quantity of butter and ghee in the market and make money at the scheduled rate fixed by Government. This is the position with regard to Bangalore Dairy.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—You say that you would sell it for whatever price you can get and not necessarily the schedule rate.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I am prepared to hold myself responsible if it is sold for loss.

I think I have dealt with all the main points that were raised during the debate. I want my friends to have a sympathetic understanding of the working of the Department instead of going on speaking in the air and finding faults where there are none. I am prepared to admit the faults wherever we have faltered.

Now I appeal to the Finance Minister as well as the House to allot more funds for the Department and I am sure I will get because I have given so much information. I think I have made the House understand the importance of Dairy Development, poultry development, sheep development, piggery development, etc., which are necessary for solving the food problem along with agricultural production. Unless we take to all these schemes these is no hope for this country to solve the food problem. It is not merely a question of solving the food problm, but it is a question of solving the proplem of under-nourishment. That is also equally important. If you want proper food, protein rich food, animal protein is the most important protein that is available for man. So, Sir, animal husbandry is very important for development and the House will put so much pressure on me as well as the Finance Minister and the Government that perhaps I am going to get more money in the coming 4th plan period for better development of activities of the Animal Husbandry Department.

With these words I request the House to pass these demands.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—What about sericulture ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Minister has given a marathon reply. There were numerous interruptions and he has eloquently replied to all the points. So I shall now put the motion to the House. Now it may be irregular for the Minister to reply to the points raised about sericulture. The point may be raised at the time of the Appropriation Bill. Then he may make a reference to it, but it is irregular for him to reply to it now.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I was misled by the Finance Minister. That is my complaint.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I understand the point. There will be some occasion to make reference to it, say at the time of the Appropriation Bill. The Chair will permit it.

I will put the Demands to the House.

This question is :

" That respective sums not exceeding the amounts mentioned, including the sums already voted on Account, be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1969 in respect of Demands No. 22 and 26."

The motion was adopted.

As Ordered by the Chair the motion for Demands for Grants adopted by the Chair are reproduced below.

DEMAND NO. 22.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

33. Animal Husbandry.

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,41,33,000 including the sums already voted on account be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1969, in respect of ' Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 26.—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

38. Labour and Employment

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,62,300 including the sums already voted on account be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND NO. 15 AND 53

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Now Demand Nos. 15 and 53.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move :

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,25,000 including the sums already voted on account be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1969, in respect of ' Miscellaneous Departments ' ".

Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I also beg to move:

" That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,92,03,200 including the sums already voted on account be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of of March 1969, in respect of ' Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,25,000 including the sums already voted on account be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

Also :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,92,03,200 including the sums already voted on account be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will in come course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

The Demands are before the House. The first Hon'ble Member to open the Debate appears to be Sri N. B. Sirdesai. He is allotted fifteen Minutse.

Sri N. B. SIRDESAI (Khanapur).—Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands Nos. 15 and 53 and make certain observations.

At the outset I must thank the Chair and the Leader of the M.E.S. party and the whip of the Opposition Party for having conferred upon me this first chance to initiate the debate on these Demands. As the time at my disposal is only 15 minutes, I would like to confine to the item of food supplies only in the beginning and later on if time permits, I will switch over to other items in the Demands.

I remember to have read in one of the Government publications that the National Development Council which is considered to be the highest policy making body in the country at its meeting held in Delhi on 5th November 1962 made a declaration stating that the Council would take note of the present situation—then situation—regarding the supplies of food and essential commodities for the civilian consumption and offer its determination to prevent profiteering and hoarding and to check the undue raise in the prices of essential commodities and to exercise vigilance through the Vigilance Committee over all its activities.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, the point to be considered is whether the Central Government and the State Government have achieved any progress as per the declaration made by the National Development Council. The reply will be in the negative because the overall situation in the State is not at all satisfactory. Even the situation of the essential commodities is grave and the Government have failed to check the rising prices of the essential commodities. They have also failed to prevent hoarding and profiteering tendencies of the blackmarketeers. Even the Foodgrain dealers are not responding to the call of the nation. They are not keeping prices within

limits and they are after making profits. The officials of the Supplies Department are accepting bribe and they are fixing up rates of foodgrains as per the wishes of the foodgrain dealers and thereby the public has to purchase foodgrains at much higher rates and prices.

Another point to be considered is how to improve the food situation of the State. The substantial and permanent increase of food production must be achieved by all possible ways that is, by following improved methods of cultivation, by extending irrigation facilities, etc. But this Government have failed. In my speech made last year I have made clear that the percentage of land irrigated is 6 to 8 per cent of the total cultivable area. It is a low percentage and the Government has not increased the percentage under irrigation. So, it is an utter failure on the part of the Government. This Government has not increased per acre yield by various possible ways. The yield of my taluk is 5 to 8 bags per acre and likewise all over the State the yield is low. So, the Government must make strenuous efforts to increase the per acre yield of different foodgrains. Again this Government has not made any efforts to step up production of subsidiary foods like vegetables, eggs, fish, milk, etc. For raising vegetables the Governments of Assam and Bihar and West Bengal advance interest free loans. But this Government is not advancing interest free loans to the cultivators for raising vegetables. They are not encouraging private poultry breeders; they are not advancing credit facilities to the individual poultry breeders. The fish rearing is in an infant stage and there is no progress in that line. Regarding the supply of milk, the dairy industry is not encouraged and private dairies can be started. But this Government is not advacing credit to the private dairy owners. That is why there is no milk supply to the public.

5-30 P.M.

Now Sir, to increase food production the Village Production plan which is not being followed now by this Government, must be strictly adhered to by the panchayats and village committees and also by the Government. Now, it is only a paper plan.

As regards procurement policy of this Government, it is not made on proper lines; it is not encouraging the cultivator to grow more food; on the other hand, it is discouraging the cultivator and it is not conducive to the Grow More Food Campaign of the Government itself. Sir, the co-operative societies in Tejpur sub-division in Assam have started procurement through the service co-operatives. But, here this Government is recovering paddy or procuring paddy directly from the grower and through force and compulsion. The Maharashtra Government has obtained the concurrence of the Central Government and enhanced the paddy price. But this Government has not tried to enhance the paddy price. Even the Hariyana Government has offered higher prices for foodgrains and this Government is lagging behind in all respects.

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Sir, last year and the year before last, crops failed in my taluka. Knowing it well, this Government raised the levy demand in my taluka. Sir, Khanapur taluk has contributed towards this levy to a large extent and even last year it has contributed to a large extent though there was failure of crop. But this ruthless Government, without considering the condition of the ryots of my taluks, under the threat of paddy procurement order, are sucking the blood of the cultivators and the growers of my taluka. They are harassing the ryots and recovering paddy without carring whether their families have something to eat and live. Sir, there are instances where cases have been filed against the growers for not declaring the stocks even before the harvest process was complete. There are instances where notices have been issued to give the enhanced levy though the growers have paid 50 per cent of the enhanced levy and though there was failure of crops. This ruthless Government is taking revenge on the people of my taluka. Growers are being harassed by this Government but the black-marketeers and profiteers are being given protection. They keep them under their shelter instead of keeping them behind the bars. This Government is giving protection to the black-marketeers.

Then, Sir, this Government is not issuing gun licenses in time and they are not taking measures for the protection of crops from wild animals. Sir, you know, our taluka is covered with forest area and nearly 50 per cent of the crop is being damaged each year by wild animals. But I dare say that the hon. Food Minister and hon. Minister for Home have no knowledge of the jungle life led by the villagers of my taluka and that is why injustice is being done. Further, I would like to say that after several representations to the hon. Minister, he has issued orders to the concerned officers but I dare say, they are not carrying out his orders; or, I do not know whether the hon. Minister has issued some contrary orders not to give effect to the order. This ruthless attitude of this Government has created animosity in the minds of the people of my taluka. Sir, if the Government forget their legitimate duty and do not show any sympathy towards the people whom they are ruling, what alternative is there to seek justice? Sir, if the cases filed are not withdrawn and if the notices and illegal recovery of paddy is not stopped, the whole taluka will rise against this Government, come what may.

Sir, our taluka people have not damaged public or private properties. We have staged peaceful demonstrations; we have followed the democratic ways but not damaged any property, public or private. But, still this ruthless Government is taking revenge on our people and giving bad treatment to our people and they are recovering paddy through compulsion without leaving any thing to the ryots for maintaining their family members. This is the gross injustice that is being done by this ruthless Government and it must be stopped at once.

Then, Sir, I would like to bring to the kind notice of the Food Minister here that rotton foodgrains are being supplied from the ration shops of Belgaum and the health of the public is being affected thereby. It is published in the newspapers also and representations have been presented to the hon. Minister but no action is taken in this regard. Sugar is sold in black-market; the public is not getting sugar in the depots but plenty of sugar is available in the black-market at exorbitant rates and this is being carried on by the black-marketeers in collaboration with the government officials in the supply department and no vigilance is exercised in this matter.

Regarding declaration of stock, there is a prescribed form for declaring the stock of paddy. But in my taluka the Government officials are supplying Kannada forms and most complicated Forms which are not understandable even by the officials who supply them and it is admitted even by the Deputy Commissioner and all the officers, but still it is not stopped. Talaties and the purchase officers and the enforcement officers are giving curt replies to the ryots of my taluka. They are insulting them by giving very nasty replies. When a request is made by ryots to leave back some paddy for the maintenance of their childern, the Talaties say, that they better poison their childern and put them to death instead of begging them to leave paddy back. When this matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister, no action is taken against such officers and it is a deplorable thing Sir. Even after giving the illegal levy in full, the enforcement officers and the other officers of the supply department are insulting the ryots and they forcefully take everything without leaving anything to the ryots. This gross injustice must be put an end to at once. I have submitted representation to the hon. Minister for food but no action has been taken so far. The cases filed have not been withdrawn as per the promises given by the hon. Food Minister. Though the Minister and his officers have forgotten their duty and turned dishonst the Judiciary of the State have shown honesty and they have dismissed all the cases that were instituted against the ignorant ryots by the revenue authorities. It is creditable to the Judiciary of Mysore State.

Lastly, I would like to make one suggestion regarding the Zonal System. The Zonal System is not advisable at all. It only helps the Government officials and the Police Department officers to earn money and to make money. This is a very easy way of earning money for them because there is no strict and proper vigilance exercised by the superior officers. Blackmarketeers are making profit out of the extension of this zonal system. People who really want paddy for their maintenance and subsistence are not allowed to remove paddy without permits. They have to pay some bribe to the officers for issuing permits to remove paddy. On the strength of these false permits, the poor people have to transport paddy. As I already said, this system is helping nobody except the Government officials to make money. Thereby, I have to say that the Government is also conniving at such things. I am sorry to bring this state of affairs to the notice of the hon.

(SRI N. B. SIRDESAI)

Minister for Food. I request him on the floor of this House that in future, such injustice should not be allowed to be committed to the poor, helpless people of the Malnad area of Khanapur Taluk.

With these few words, I conclude by thanking the Chair for having given me this opportunity to speak.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿಠ್ಠಲದಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಪುತ್ತೂರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ ಆಹಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಾರ್ಟಿನುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕೊಡ ಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೆವಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಒಂದು ಲೆವಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಥೋರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ, ರೈತರುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ನಲ್ಲದ ಹತೋಟಿ ಬಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡದೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಇಚ್ಛಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಂತೆ ಯಾರಿಂದ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅವರಿಂದ ಲೆವಿಯನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಲೆವಿಯನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಯಾರು ಜಬರ್ ದನ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಂದ ಲೆವಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ದಂಡವನ್ನೂ ವಿಧಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಲೆವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡ ದಿದ್ದವರು ಕೆಲವರು ಲೆವಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಮತ್ತು ಪೆರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಥೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ತಳೆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ದೇಶವೂ ಉಳಿಯಬೇಕು ಜನಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ದರ್ಪದಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು, ತಂಟೆಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುವಂಥಾದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಸನಕರವಾದ ಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಲೆವಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾಡುವಂಥಾದ್ದೇ ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವ ಬೇಜಾರು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯು ವಂಥಾದ್ದು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಉದಾ ಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾದ ಪುತ್ತೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ 4-5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಕ್ರಯ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾತಿನ್ಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ರೈತ ಬೆಳೆದಂತಹ ಬತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೈತನಿಂದ ಲೆವಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್ ಬತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ 45 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಕನೈಜ್ಡ್ ಕಲ್ಟಿ ವೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಅಭಾವ ಇದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತ ಬತ್ತವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲಿಗೆ 50 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್ ಬತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತನಿಗೆ 45 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಥೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಲೆವಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಸನಕರವಾದ ಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಜನ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ರೇಷನ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೂಲಿಯೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಲೆವಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಮತ್ತು ಓಪನ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು

ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಅಭಾವ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಂಚುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಬಹುಶಃ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಪಾಕೀಸ್ತಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುವಂಥ ಗಡೀ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇರಳಕ್ಕೂ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೂ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರುವಂತಹ ಜನ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಈಡಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇರಳಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಗಡಿ ಇರುವಂತಹ ನನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾದ ಪುತ್ತೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕೇರಳ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಂಗಳೂರು, ನೂಳ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳ್ತಂಗಡಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆರ್ಪ್ ಏರಿಯಾ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರನ್ನೂ ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಸಿಟಿಜನ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಟ್ರೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯ 20 ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಒಂದು ಸೇರು ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವಂಥಾ ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ಮನುಷ್ಯನನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೊಡೆಯುವಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಳ್ಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬರೂ ಆ ಗಡೀ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನದಿಯ ಈಚೆ ಬದಿಯಿಂದ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆಚೆ ಬದಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಫರ್ಲಾಂಗ್ ದೂರ ಹೋಗಿ ಮಾರಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಡಬ್ಬಲ್ ಕ್ರಯ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ 15 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬಡವರು ಈ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡು 10-15 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಟನ್ ಕಳ್ಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಿಸುವುದು ನಿಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಲಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಷ್ಟೊತ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನರಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಕೈಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ದಸ್ಕತ್ತು ಹಾಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ಮತ್ತೆ ಆ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕಡೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ದೊಡ್ಡವರು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಲಂಚ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳ್ಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ನಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಇದಿನಬ್ಬ ಅವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಏನೂ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ನಡೆಯುವಂಥಾದ್ದು ಈಗಲೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಅದು ನಿಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಂತ್ರಚಾಲಿತ ದೋಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳ್ಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಟನ್ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕಳ್ಳ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಸೇರು, ಒಂದು ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವಂತಹ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರನ್ನು, ಬಡ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಹಿಡಿದು ಹೊಡೆಯುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಎಂದರೆ ಕಳೆದ ತಿಂಗಳು 23ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ 3 ಆರಮ್ಡ್ ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯಾನನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಬೇಟೆ ಆಡಿದರು. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ 10-12 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ 100-150 ಜನರನ್ನು ಬೇಟೆಯಾಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಸುಮಾರು 99 ಜನರನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಹಿಡಿದು ವ್ಯಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗಿ ಹಿಂಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾಗಲಿ, ಪತ್ರಿಕಾಕರ್ತರಾಗಲೀ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬಹುದು. ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು, ಶ್ರೀ ಇದಿನಬ್ಬನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲೀಲಾವತಿ ರೈ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕತೆಯವರೆಂದು ಮೊದಲು ಯಾರೂ ಸಹ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಶಾಸಕರು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಮೇಲೆ ಸುಮಾರು 63 ಜನರು ಬಂದು ತಮಗೆ ಆಗಿರುವ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಗಳಗಳನೆ ಅತ್ತರು. ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಂದು ಹಿಂಸೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 150 ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ 150

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಏಕಲದಾಸ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ)

ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುಸ್ಲೀಮ್ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು 90 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುದುಕರು ಸಹ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಗಳಗಳ ಅತ್ತರು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಕ್ಷರ ತಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾವುಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ 63 ಜನರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಂದ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ :

"ಕೊಳ್ಳಾಡು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಟ್ಟತ್ತಿಲ ಇಸ್ಮಾಯಿ ಬಾನಿ ಮಗನಾದ ಪುತ್ತಬ್ಬಯಾನೆ ಪಳ್ಳಿ ಕುಂಜುಬ್ಯಾರಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ :

ನಾನು ನಾಚೆಕಲ್ಲು ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾರೀಖು 23ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 1968ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ 4 ಘಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯಾನ್ ಬಂದು ನನಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದು ವ್ಯಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ವಿಟ್ಲ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರು. ವಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರ್ಗವ ಎಂಬ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕೂಡ ಇದ್ದರು. ನನ್ನ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಇಡೀ ಹೊಡೆದು ಹೊಡೆದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ವನ್ನ್ರವೆನ್ನೆರ್ಲಾ ಬಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಬತ್ತರೆಯಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಸೊಂಟದ ಉಡಿದಾರ ಕೂಡ ಚೂರಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಯ್ದು ಮರ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬನಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿದು ಎಳೆಯಿಸಿದರು. ಇಡೀ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಿಂಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮರುದಿನ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆಯಿಂದ ರಾತ್ರಿ 9 ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದು ನಾನೇಕಲ್ಲು ಮೈದಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಜೇಮ್, ಪೇಮ್ .

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಏಕಲದಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ 63 ಜನರು ಸಹ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಕ್ಷರ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ ಎಂದು ರುಜುವಾತು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಕಾಪು).—ಜುಡಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಏಕಲದಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಇದೇ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಂಪ್ರಹೆನ್ಷನ್ ನೋಟೀಸನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ 8 ಜನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಹೇಳದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಹನ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪದಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಇದಿನಬ್ಬ (ಸಿಸಿಲ್).—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸರಿಯೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀವು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಏಕಲದಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರಪ್ಪನವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರಲಿ, ಯಾರ ಕೈವಾಡವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನೇನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಂದಲೇ ತನಿಖೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ 8 ಜನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಈ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದಿನವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರ ಹನ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕೂರ್ಗಿನ ಲೋಕಯ್ಯನಾಯಕರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾನ್ಕರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಲೋಕಯ್ಯನಾಯಕ್ ಅವರು ಕಾರ್ಕಳದವರು ಕೂರ್ಗಿನವರು ಅಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿಠಲದಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್ ಅವರು ಪೋಲೀಸರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಪೋಲೀಸರ ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

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Sri M. NAGAPPA (Raichur).—Under the Rules, what has transpired between two members cannot be brought on the floor of the House. That should be expunged or he may be asked to withdraw.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಲೀಲಾವತಿ ರೈ (ಬಂಟವಾಳ್).—ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ಅವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

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ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್ ಅವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಲೆಂದೇ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದು.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I will order that portion to be expunged.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿಠಲದಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದಿನದ ಅಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಕೈವಾಡ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಯಾರ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಲಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಪಣಂಬೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೈಕಂಪಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಂದ 40 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ವಂತಿಗೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಹಣದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಏನಾಯಿತೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕುಂದಾಪುರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳ್ಳಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ ಕೈವಾಡವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾನ್ಕರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಯಾರ ಕೈವಾಡವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೀವೇ ಹೇಳಿ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಸಮಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿಠಲದಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಯಂತ್ರಚಾಲಿತ ದೋಣಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳ್ಳತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ ಕೈವಾಡ ಇದೆ, ಯಾವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಕೈವಾಡವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಭಾನ್ಕರಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಕೈವಾಡವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿಠಲದಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಪರ್‌ಮಿಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವ ಶಾಸಕರು ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಕಿಯ ಕಳ್ಳಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರಪ್ಪ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ, ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

**** Matter expunged as ordered by the Chair.